

A Second Pocahontas.

At the last session of Congress the following interesting communication was received from the War Department and referred to the appropriate Committee who reported a bill, which was passed, granting a pension of eight dollars a month to Milly, the Indian woman mentioned in the letter.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1843.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in my recent visit to the Creek nation of Indians, I found a Creek woman named Milly, a daughter of the celebrated Prophet Francis, the Creek chief who was executed by order of General Jackson in the Seminole war of 1817-18; and believing that the circumstances of her history presented a case of very peculiar interest, I made it a point to obtain from herself a statement of her conduct in 1819, when as public history has already recorded, she saved the life of an American citizen who was a prisoner in the power of some of her tribe. Being in the vicinity of the Indian girl, near the mouth of the Verdigris river, and being acquainted with a portion of her history, I rode several miles to hear her story from herself.

She began by saying that an elder sister and herself were playing on the bank of the river Apalachicola, when they heard a war cry, which they understood to signify that a prisoner had been taken. They immediately went in the direction of the cry, and found a white man, entirely naked, tied to a tree, and two young Indian warriors, with their rifles, dancing around him, preparatory to putting him to death, as was their right, according to custom, they having taken him a prisoner. She explained to me that in such cases the life of a prisoner is in the hands of the captors—that even the chiefs have no authority in the case.—Milly was then but fifteen or sixteen years of age.

"The prisoner was a young man," said Milly, "and seemed very much frightened, and looked wildly around to see if any body would help him." "I thought it was a pity," she said, "that a young man like him should be put to death; and I spoke to my father, and told him it was a pity to kill him—that he had no head to go to war with," (meaning that the young man must have acted upon the advice of others, and not upon his own suggestion in going to war.) "My father told me," continued Milly, "that he could not save him, and advised me to speak to the Indians, and I did so; but one of them was very much enraged, saying he had lost two sisters in the war and would put the prisoner to death. I told him," said Milly, "that it would not bring his sisters back to kill the young man, and so, talking to him for some time, I finally persuaded him; and he said that if the young man would agree to have his head shaved, and dress like an Indian, and live among them, they would save his life."

She then proposed the conditions to the white man, which were joyfully accepted; and the Indians changed the contemplated death scene into a frolic. They shaved the young man's head, excepting the scalp lock, which was ornamented with feathers; and, after painting him, and providing him an Indian dress he was set at liberty, and adopted as one of the tribe. Some time afterward the young man proposed marriage; but Milly said she did not save his life for that, and declined his proposals.

I asked Milly how she now lived. She told me that she was very poor, and had to work very hard; that her father was put to death in the war, and her mother and sister were dead. Her husband was also dead. Of eight children she had but three living, two of whom were young girls, and one a boy, too young yet to help her. But she said that it she could recover her property from the Seminoles she could live very well.

She is now about forty years of age; and after having seen her, and being entirely satisfied of the truth of her story, I am induced to recommend that her case be laid before Congress. Milly has now no husband or brother, or any near connection, to provide for her, and is in need—with a fine promising son indeed, but too young to be of service to his mother; and, owing to pledges made to the Seminoles, it is probable she will not be able to recover possession of some negro property, now held by the Seminoles, belonging to her. Your obedient servant.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Lieutenant Colonel 3d Infantry, &c.
Hon. J. C. SPENCER, Secretary of War.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN MESMERISM.—Dr. Gibbes, of Columbia, whose experiment in Mesmerism has attained much celebrity, writes to the Editor of the Charleston Courier as follows:

"I have paralyzed the tongues of two ladies so that they could not use them until I gave them permission. Numerous and respectable witnesses were present and saw the process, and the ladies were both 'wide awake.' My first impression was *entre nous*, that my discovery would be of immense practical value in domestic life, where an inordinate action of this member existed; but a moment's reflection satisfied me of a serious difficulty—it must be perfectly at rest for a few minutes, while the influence is being developed; and this, you know, in certain cases, is a 'thing impossible.'"

Good Signs.
Where *spades* grow bright, and *idle swords* grow dull,
Where *jails* are empty, and where *bars* are full,
Where *church paths* are with *freque*: 1 foot out-worn,
Low *cut yards* weedy, silent and *forlorn*;
Where *doctors* feet it, and where *farmers* ride,
Where *age* abounds and *youth* multiplied,
Where *these signs* are, they *clearly* indicate
A *happy people* and *well governed* state.

Walter Forward.

A Washington correspondent of the Commercial gives the following glance at the early life and subsequent career of Hon. WALTER FORWARD, late Secretary of the Treasury:

"Mr. Ex-Secretary Forward has left this city to reside once more, in the comparative quiet of Pittsburg. During his residence here he has made many friends. Indeed no one can be long in his society without perceiving that he is intelligent, honest and affectionate; and the last two qualities, rare though they are among mankind, are peculiarly unseen among politicians. Hence they are appreciated here. Added to these, Mr. Forward is a self-made man. Born in a little village in Connecticut, of poor and worthy parents, he inherited but a Yankee's birthright—his father's blessing, and his own will. The first of these he deserved; and the second were bountifully given, as the succeeding years of his life have shown. While yet a boy, a gentleman in Connecticut gave his father a hundred dollars, to be used by Walter whenever he desired. When he was ten years old, his father removed to the Connecticut Reserve, as it was then called, (the Northern part of Ohio,) near the Pennsylvania line. At the age of thirteen, Walter concluded that he would take part of his money, and purchasing some classical works, study for a year with a man who had offered to instruct him gratuitously. "The year passed away, and so well had he improved his time, in studying by fire-light, and by the light of pine knots, as he could not purchase candles, that he was able to go on and complete his classical education without assistance. Another person then offered him six months' instruction in mathematical and other studies, which offer he embraced and improved. And then with twenty dollars in his pocket, a new suit of clothes, and his baggage in a pocket-handkerchief, he started on foot for Pittsburg. There, as he read sign after sign, and met person after person, uncertain what employment he should select, he saw the name of Mr. Baldwin, (now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States,) and concluded that he, also, would be a lawyer. Mr. Baldwin pleased with his simple-hearted intelligence, gave him a place in his office. Through trials which it would weary me to relate, or to a full and successful practice at the bar; thence to Congress; thence to the Comptroller's desk; thence to the post of Cabinet Minister; and now he returns, respected and beloved, to the quiet of his home in Pittsburg, and the practice of his profession."

An Accomplished Villain.
The Charleston Courier of Tuesday contains an exposure of a great scoundrel, who was introduced into the committee there as Dr. Charles W. Appleton, in the disguise of a Baptist minister and disclaimer on total abstinence. He ingratiated himself in the good graces of a widow lady, a member of a family whose hospitality he enjoyed, and ran away with her. Just after he disappeared with the victim of his arts, a letter was received from New Jersey, giving a portion of his history, which showed him to be one of the very worst of men. The first we have of him is at Richmond, Indiana, where he acted badly—deserted his wife, went east, married a young lady whom he lived with for a short time, and deserted. He returned to Indiana and to his wife, feigning repentance. He induced her to go to Illinois, there left her again, came to New Jersey, where, as a Baptist minister, he moved in good society, and married the daughter of a respectable and worthy gentleman of New Brunswick. He soon left for the south on a temperance and religious mission, and in Charleston won the affections of the lady before mentioned, whom he will in turn desert. The guise of a minister has his chosen character, first appearing as Methodist, then as Baptist. It is to be hoped that so successful a villain will not go long unpunished. He is said to be one of very diminutive size, and rather emaciated, and that for these peculiarities he may be known among a thousand. People cannot be too cautious with regard to the itinerating classes. The Charleston Courier hopes the disclosure of the iniquity of this man will cause our citizens, who have been so often deceived, to be more cautious in examining into the character of itinerants before taking them into their confidence."

VENUS VISIBLE IN THE DAY-TIME.—The new comet is not the only celestial phenomenon which has been observed. A beautiful journal states, that on the 28th ult. a truly marvellous scene was remarked in that city. The planet Venus showed itself distinctly in noon day; it was visible to the naked eye, and as it was surrounded by an aureole, some persons took it for a comet. But it was impossible to be deceived; it was Venus, which owing to some atmospheric circumstances, appeared to the astonishing spectators.—Letter from Paris.

AN ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.—On Sunday afternoon, says the Oswego Palladium—the wind easterly and the atmosphere clear with some clouds—we had the most extraordinary vision of distant objects upon the lake and beyond it that has occurred for many years. Many distant objects, which are far below the horizon, became distinctly visible. It is not an unusual thing in easterly weather for the Galoo Islands at 30 miles distant to loom up, and come into sight. On Sunday they were not only very plainly in sight, but seemed to have diminished their distance one half. The Ducks and Pigeon Isles, which are some 40 miles off, and which are rarely seen, were in plain view. But what is still more wonderful, the whole Canadian shore from Point Peter to the Kingston Passage, and the entrance into the St. Lawrence, was visible. With a telescope the whole loomed up in plain view.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Late from Texas.
We have dates from Galveston to the 15th inst., and from Houston to the 14th, inclusive, brought yesterday by the steamship New York, Captain Wright. From our files we gather the following summary.

The Texan papers, or at least many of them, appear sanguine that a large portion of the Mier prisoners have made a successful retreat, although we must confess that we have strong fears that such is not the case. That a few of them have been fortunate enough to reach the Rio Grande in safety there is but little doubt; but the Mexican accounts of the capture of the main body look so positive, and give time, place and circumstances with such an appearance of truth, we cannot but think the main body of Texans are again in their hands.

One account is, that on the morning of the 6th inst., a Mexican arrived at Mount Vernon, a small town about thirty miles west of Washington, with a letter containing an account of the escape of the Mier prisoners from their guard, of their arrival at Comargo, and of the taking of that place. The Mexican was direct from the city of Mexico, and crossed the Rio Grande the day after the Texans entered and took the town. He was despatched by one of the San Antonio prisoners (by permission of the Mexican government.) The letter is signed by several of the Mier prisoners, and no doubt is entertained of its genuineness by those who have seen it. It states that the prisoners, finding it impracticable, on account of the scarcity of water and provisions, to pursue the route which they originally designed, they crossed the mountain at the head of the San Juan, and continued down that stream until within a short distance of its mouth, when they took the road to Comargo. Having become desperate by long suffering, and probably apprehending an attack from the Mexicans, while crossing the Rio Grande, they determined to hazard an attack upon the town. When they entered the place the Mexican troops were already drawn up to oppose them; but such was the impetuosity of the charge of the Texans, that the troops of the enemy were routed in a few minutes. Between six and seven hundred Mexicans were killed. The Texan lost but twenty five men.

An arrival at Houston on the night of the 11th inst. confirms the above, and states that they had all reached the Guadalupe, and that some of them had arrived in Montgomery county.

A rencounter, resulting fatally, occurred at Washington on the 31st ult., between Col. Jas. R. Cook and Mr. Adkins. In a dispute Adkins struck Cook; the latter drew a knife and wounded Adkins severely. Adkins then drew a pistol and shot Cook dead upon the spot. It was considered as doubtful whether Adkins would survive the wound received from Cook.

Capt. Elliott, H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires for Texas, arrived at Washington on the 5th inst., and after a long interview with the President left for Houston. It was rumored that his visit was connected with the recent despatches from Mexico.

THE MIER PRISONERS.—The N. O. Bulletin of the 21st publishes a letter from Monterey which it says must silence all doubts as to the recapture of 130 of the Texan prisoners who made their escape. Two successive orders have been given by the Secretary of War at Mexico to shoot every ten men of the number, to be decided by lot. Gen. Mexico, who disobeyed the first order, has been arrested, and there is no doubt the second mandate has been executed on the road to the capital. The sick and wounded were secretly marched out of town on the 4th ult. The writer adds that the case of the prisoners who were taken at Bexar, and confined in the Castle at Perote, is one of peculiar hardship. The greater part of them are gentlemen of talents and high respectability, connected with some of the first families in the United States.

Texas Matrons.
Four of the men recently tried on board the Texas ship of war Austin were found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence has been before this carried into execution says the N. O. Tropic. Two of them were found guilty of one of the charges and sentenced to receive one of them 100 lashes, the other 50. A letter from Commander Moore to the Editors of the Tropic detailing these facts says:

By the evidence presented to the Court, a regularly concerted plan had been forming for some time to seize this ship and the schooners San Antonio and San Bernard, (the only vessels at sea,) and run them into Vera Cruz. I have thought it best to give you this information, as in the course of human events we might all go to the bottom. The sentence of the Court in the case of Midshipman R. H. Clements, will require the action of the President of Texas—the others I will carry out in a few days myself.

We sail first for Galveston, where I contemplate stopping for a few hours, when I will sail direct to attack the squadron off the coast of Yucatan.

News from Brazil.
We have received intelligence from Rio de Janeiro to the 20th of March.

The Prince de Joinville and suite arrived there on the 19th, in the frigate La Belle Poole to marry the Princess Januina, the youngest sister of the Emperor. The frigate anchored at Fort Santa Cruz, and it was expected that the Prince would land on the 20th. He would immediately leave for the country seat of the Emperor. Extensive preparations were making in Rio to receive him.

There were one English and five French vessels of war in port. The U. S. frigate Columbia was daily expected there from Montevideo.

Troops were daily looked for from Rio Grande. All was quiet at St. Pauls. It was said that the difficulties in Minas Geraes remained unsettled.

A servant girl, says, an English Paper lost her life at the house of Mr. Aily, of Donoughmore, Queen's county, last week; she was brushing a great coat, in the pocket of which there was a loaded pistol, which went off and shot her through the heart.



Saturday, May 6, 1843.

☞ We have on hand sixty teams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

☞ On our first page we have placed an excellent article in relation to the making of butter, a subject of great importance to our farmers. The butter from Holland is worth from 25 to 50 per cent more in the English market, than our own. This is wholly our own fault, as no better butter can be produced than some made in this country. But we regret to say, that for every pound of really good butter brought to market, there is ten pounds of indifferent and poor.

☞ An excellent temporary bridge has been erected over the break of the embankment above town. The bridge is perfectly safe, and is a great convenience to the travelling public.

☞ The water was let into the canal, from Northumberland to the Junia's, on Sunday last. We stated that it would require two or three weeks to make the repairs, but by the exertions of the supervisor, it has been accomplished in about one week. The engineer at Harrisburg, we understand, had an idea that the breaks could have been prevented. That they ought have been prevented there can be no doubt, if the guard bank had been raised, which for the space of three or four miles was two or three feet under water. Without such a precaution, 10,000 men could not have saved the canal.

☞ The Bloomsburg Register, speaking of the late freight, charges us with having said, that 'a lock of the Sunbury Canal, nearly finished, was undermined and carried away.'

The Register certainly never saw any thing of the kind in our paper. Part of the embankment above the lock was carried away, but the lock, which is based on a rock foundation, is as firm as the rock itself.

☞ The following named gentlemen were elected borough officers for the ensuing year, at an election held on Monday last:

- Chief Burgess—John H. Parly.
- Second Burgess—Francis Bocher.
- Assistant Burgess—Alexander Jordan, John Bull, Jesse M. Simpson, Silas H. Engel.
- Common Council—James H. Hustell, George B. Youngman, George Lyon, Samuel J. Fry, Frederick Lazarus, Thomas A. Billington, Charles J. Bruner, David T. Trites.
- High Constable—Edward Lyon.
- Clerk—Peter W. Gray.

The late Meeting at the Capitol.

We have heretofore neglected to notice the proceedings of a meeting composed of Democratic members of both branches of the Legislature, held at the Capitol, a few days before the final adjournment. An address and resolutions were adopted, in which the necessity of union and harmony in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency is strongly urged—a decided preference is expressed in favor of Mr. Buchanan—the 4th of May is designated as the proper time for the meeting of the National Convention, and it is recommended that the delegates to the Convention be selected by a State Convention, and not by Congressional districts.

The members of the Legislature had not, of course, any authority from their constituents to act for them in regard to these subjects, and their proceedings are to be regarded as nothing more than a mere united expression of individual opinion, which emanating from a respectable body of gentlemen, will have due weight, but cannot be considered as an expression of the wishes of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Democratic youth of the State will in due time make known their opinion upon these subjects, according to the usages of the party; and until they do, we protest against any attempt by members of the Legislature to forestall that opinion, by an apparent assumption of power never delegated to them.

We believe that there is but one opinion among the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as to the proper time and place for holding the National Convention, and the proceedings of the meeting express that opinion; but in regard to the person to be nominated, there is not quite the same unanimity. There has been very little said in the public prints about the mode in which the delegates ought to be chosen, and we have yet seen no expression of opinion by the people in their primary meetings in regard to it. A great deal can be said in favor of both modes, and we intend to notice the subject again at our leisure.

It is due to the members friendly to Col. Johnson, to say, that they did not attend the meeting alluded to.

☞ Our friends of the Reading Gazette speak of a new ladies' shoe store, established in that place. Old maids, we presume, are not embraced in the category of new ladies, although they may be old ones.

GENERAL CARR has been appointed Regent of the Michigan University.

Money Matters.

The Money market is much the same as quoted in our last. Relief, according to Bicknell of Tuesday, is as follows:

- Relief Notes of Penn Township, Moyamensing, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Lewistown, Berks county, Erie, Northampton, Towanda, Wilkesbarre and West Branch banks. 6 1/2
- Pittsburgh banks, Columbia Bridge Co., Farmers bank of Lancaster. 5 1/2
- Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Delaware county, Chester county, Germantown, and Farmers bank of Bucks county, par
- Other Relief Notes. 5 1/2

New Counterfeits.

LANCASTER COUNTY BANK, Lancaster, Pa.—50's altered from Southwark Savings Institution, dated Feb. 12, 1839; F. Roberts, Cashier; G. F. Benckert, President. No such persons have ever been officers of this bank.

SOUTHWARK BANK, Philadelphia.—10's altered from Southwark Savings Bank, a fraud. Signed F. Roberts, Cashier; F. Burkett, Pres. No such officers of this bank at any time. These spurious notes have recently been put about at Pittsburg.

TOWANDA BANK, Towanda Pa.—2's, altered from the genuine plate, Boyd and Dyer emission, by attaching the signatures cut from 1's of the regular issue. Very well done. Hold up to the light.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.
Specie to the amount of \$588,660 was received at New Orleans on the 21st ult. Of this sum \$251,461 were from New York.

The number of white persons in connection with the various Methodist Churches in the city of Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity, is said to be 10,868.

Fanny Eisler's investments in this country, according to the Boston Post, have increased in value upwards of \$15,000 since she left America. They are all in Mr. Wickoff's name, and controlled by his agent.

The Commissioners of all the counties of Massachusetts, except Franklin, have refused to grant licenses to sellulent spirits.

Improvements in Pittsburg.—It is said that in Pittsburg more contracts for buildings have been entered into this season, than for the last three years.

Stopped Work.—In consequence of an attempt on the part of the employers to reduce wages, the factory girls of Pittsburg have united themselves in a body, and discontinued work.

Judge Sharkey of Mississippi.—Judge Sharkey, who, about five years ago, killed one or two, and wounded several more, of a mob, which attempted to lynch him, on account of some objections to his decisions in a certain case, has been elected by the people to the office of Chief Justice of the State.

A Beautiful Cactus.—The Lowell Courier says, Dr. Boyden, on Central street, has in his store one of the most beautiful cactuses we have ever seen. It is about 7 feet high; and has nearly 100 buds, many of which are just breaking out. It is worth looking at.

Doings at Washington.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Express states that T. L. Smith, the Register of the Treasury, has issued nearly four hundred thousand dollars worth of Treasury Notes beyond the amount authorized by the late law of Congress before he discovered his error!

Northampton Bank.—The New York Tribune says:—"The Northampton Bank, Pa. has made an assignment, in which all its creditors are secured excepting those who are unfortunate enough to hold the bills of the bank signed by John Rice, President. These, as we understand it, are repudiated."

The Paris National estimates the profits realized by the French government from the monopoly of the tobacco and snuff manufacture between July the first, 1811, and December the thirty-first, 1842 at 1,488,123,643 francs, a sum exceeding two hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars.

Nutritious Reminiscence.—The Cork Examiner says:—"At present the Scotch peas are not fed, they exist on the recollection of what they ate in former years."

Upwards of \$36,000, in counterfeit notes, were recently discovered in the upper part of a barn near Reading, supposed to have been placed there fifteen or twenty years since, by Mr. Zuck, who absconded under a charge of passing counterfeit money.

Light for the Blind.—The American Bible Society has completed the printing of the Bible for the Blind, under the superintendence of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. The work has been done at great cost and labor, and stands a monument of the noble philanthropy.

Death of an Old Tar.—Henry Moreland aged 65, and a Virginian by birth, died on Sunday in New York from the effects of intemperate habits. He was one of the boat's crew that conveyed Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie from his own vessel to that of Capt. Elliott's.

The Bank of the State of New York has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months.

Stuart, the American painter, painted a whole length picture of Washington, for the Marquis of Lansdowne. From this a copy was taken, and an engraving made from it by James Heath, engraver to the King, from which he realized \$60,000—the largest amount probably, ever made by one engraving. Mr. Stuart did not receive one cent therefrom.

Abolition in Ohio.—The Ohio Statesman says that it is the intention of the abolitionists of that state to run a candidate for Congress in every Congressional District in it.

The Maine Banks, at Portland, Me., are closing their concerns, and pay their liabilities on being presented at home.

Gen. J. H. Coker, of Va., has resigned the Presidency of the American Temperance Union, and Chancellor Walworth, of New York, has been chosen in his stead.

We see by a Montreal paper that a gentleman with wooden legs, in that city has challenged a friend in the same condition to a race, which was to come off in a few days.

The British Government has, it is said, officially informed the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that Slavery has been abolished at Malacca, Singapore, and Penang, including twelve millions of people who have been in bondage.

A new copper mine has just been discovered in Warran county, Va., west of the Blue Ridge. The investigations have been made by Captain John Penman, who has spent nearly three years in developing the mineral resources of that State. The mine is said to be very rich.

Col. R. M. Johnson, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th. He was honored by a public reception.

There were in Connecticut 1481 voluntary applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.—It is stated in a letter from Washington in the New York True Sun, that Mr. T. Harley Crawford, has been removed from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to make room for Mr. J. Washington Tyson of Philadelphia.

John W. Paulding, a son of one of the captors of Major Andre, has been appointed one of the high constables of the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

CHARLES L. SCHULTER, Esq., has resigned his Commission as Chief Engineer of this State. We understand that Mr. S. has recently been honored with a commission from James M. Porter.

The amount of specie imported into Boston from the 1st of January, 1843, to the 23d inst was \$3,948,739 in gold, and \$49,520 in silver. These imports were almost exclusively from England, by Cunard steamers.

A letter published in the New Orleans Tropic states that since the late earthquake the Island of Martinique had changed its level; on the northern side it is two feet higher above high water mark than formerly, and on the opposite side it sunk two feet. The letter adds that all the houses have an inclination from the perpendicular.

Destructive Fire.

On Tuesday night the 25th inst., the large and extensive Carriage Manufactory of Messrs. A. D. & R. Patterson of our Borough, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire broke out a few minutes before midnight, and so rapid was its progress, that before either of our Engines could be brought on the ground, the whole range of buildings was wrapped in flames, threatening the destruction of all the surrounding buildings; and it was only through the noble exertions of our firemen, that the dwelling houses of Mr. Wise and Mr. Morrison, and the Store of Mr. Correy, with several other buildings were saved from sharing a like fate. But while we record with pleasure the exertions of our firemen, we must not forget the ladies many of whom entered the ranks, and handed buckets to supply the Pat Lyon Engine with water, during the whole time the fire raged;—while about one hundred two-legged animals, we will not call them gentlemen, for such they certainly were not, stood by and looked on with perfect indifference, notwithstanding the appeals made to them to render assistance.

The loss of Messrs. Pattersons is estimated at between four and five thousand dollars—which is total, they having no insurance.—Miltonian.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Spurious half dollars made of German silver, and closely resembling the genuine coin in appearance, are in circulation in this city.—They are dated 1833, and like all coin polished with quick-silver, have a greasy feel when rubbed between the fingers. The counterfeit is a bowe attuded to are so well executed that they readily deceive the incautious.—Balt. American.

A letter dated South Carolina, March 29th, says:

"I have been impatiently awaiting the approach of spring—since I came to this state, but the weather here is still what the inhabitants call winter. The season, I am told, is more than three weeks later than usual. Fields of Indian corn were planted in the beginning of March, which must be replanted, and the cotton planting is deferred for fine weather. The peach and plum trees have stood in blossom for weeks, and the forest trees, which at this time are usually in full foliage, are as bare as in December. Cattle are lying in the fields for want of pasture."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The following is given as an accurate account of the domestic habits of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS the most wonderful of living Statesmen:

At home John Quincy Adams is universally respected, and on all occasions acts the part of a genuine republican. He always rises at day-break and long before the sun is up you will find him at his desk in his chamber, writing or poring over papers which have been handed down to him by his patriotic sire, who served his country so zealously and advantageously in the stormy days of the revolution. Mr. Adams enters heartily into the wants of his fellow-townsmen; he often officiates as moderator at the town meetings in Quincy, and as often acts as arbiter in settling disputes which occur between his neighbors. He is sportive and full of instructive anecdotes. He attends church constantly, and notwithstanding he keeps two or three carriages, he always walks.—When the tide suits, he is fond of walking to the beach, about a mile from his house, to have a solitary swim in the 'salt sea'; and this is pretty well for a gentleman of his advanced age. Mr. Adams is now over seventy years of age, and being exceedingly temperate and methodical in every thing, he always enjoys excellent health. His constitution is as sound as it was thirty years ago.